

SR/3/E

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

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DISPATCH NO. EGLW-1177

**SECRET**

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief of Mission, Frankfurt  
Attn: Chief of Base, Pullach

FROM Chief, EE

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT { GENERAL Operational/CART/UJ DRIZZLY  
SPECIFIC Dr. Hans GLOBKE }

REF: EGLA-10917

1. Traces have been run on Dr. Herbert ENGELSING in an effort to uncover evidence that he was actually a member of the Rote Kapelle and, if so, to determine his specific role. We have also tried to determine, on the basis of files available at Headquarters, the extent of Hans GLOBKE's connections to the Rote Kapelle, and his relationship to ENGELSING.

2. Unfortunately, most of the information available on ENGELSING has been supplied by him directly; or comes from documents furnished by him. Moreover his story as to his participation in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group has undergone certain changes since his statement cited in MSB-1231 in 1947; significant differences are to be found in his subsequent statements to ODENVY in 1948 and to the Consulate General in Zurich in 1952 (MSZA-743).

3. However, certain documents which he submitted to the Zurich Consulate General in 1947 in support of his visa application are of interest, since they are character references made by a number of individuals (including GLOBKE) and make specific mention of ENGELSING's wartime resistance activities. Summarized translations are as follows:

a. Character reference from Hans GLOBKE, dated 8 Nov 1946. ENGELSING has been known to me since school days, when we went to the same gymnasium. We got better acquainted in 1935 when E. had difficulties because of his wish to marry a half-Jewess. In my position as Referent in the Interior Ministry, I succeeded in arranging a legalization of the marriage which was valid also for Germany. This case produced a strong reaction in party circles which naturally strongly opposed this marriage. The proceedings were for all concerned fraught with danger, as not only the race political office, but also a representative of the deputy of the

(Releasing officer)

(Coordinating officer) **US COPY**

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Fuehrer had opposed authorization of the marriage. Since I had become convinced in the course of these events that Dr. E. was as inwardly opposed to Nazism as I, our families had more and more contact after his marriage. In that way I found out that the majority of E's friends belonged to the opposition circles. Therefore I was not surprised when I learned that E. was in close contact with the HARNACK-SCHULTZE-BOYSEN resistance group. I myself took an active part in the planning and preparation of the 20th of July revolutionary attempt. I worked very closely with leading people in the civilian leader group and was myself proposed as State Secretary in the Ministry of Education. Major General STIEFF, who provided the explosive for the assassination attempt, was a friend of many years standing. I was therefore extremely endangered after the failure of the assassination attempt and began to make preparations for fleeing to Switzerland. E. gave me substantial help in this through his good knowledge of local conditions there, and also assisted me during the period of preparation through valuable information on the situation in film and theatre circles. I finally decided against flight to Switzerland because I would have endangered my family, and because on the other hand I could, after bribing the guards, give valuable information to my friends and acquaintances who had been imprisoned in Berlin, Lehrterstrasse, because of their participation in the 20th of July plot. But as the situation became more and more dangerous, I left Berlin at the end of March 1945 together with E. and went to Bavaria. The Gestapo sent a Berlin official to arrest me there about the end of April 1945. Because of the quick advance of the Americans the intended arrest could not be carried through.

b. Character reference from Dr. Ing. Fritz KONZ of Stuttgart-Sonnenberg, Haldenwaldstr. 3. Date: 12 June 1946. Got to know E. in 1943 when his house burned. Some time afterwards he told me I certainly was not of Aryan descent, and the same was true of his wife. When my house was destroyed in December 1943, E. offered me shelter in his house, saying that he and his wife did it only because they were sure of my opposition to Nazism and that they only wanted to frequent people who held these views. I was told later by members of my firm, the office of which was in a nearby house, that I had moved into a politically suspect house. ...After the failure of the 20th of July assassination attempt, it was clear to me that Dr. GLOBKE, who kept us informed of the current status of the persecution of Jews and Mischlings, must have been in contact with the GOEBBELS people. Dr. E. sometimes furnished him news about the progressive internal disintegration as it was evidencing itself in theatre and film circles, and as it could be provided to him from building industry, Todt organization and other technical circles.

c. Affidavit from Erich Edgar SCHULTZE (father of SCHULTZE-BOYSEN), Mulheim/Ruhr-Spaldorf. Date: 15 June (1946). Mrs. E. as well as her husband were on extremely friendly terms with my son Harro SCHULTZE-BOYSEN and his wife. The house of Mr. and Mrs. E. was, before the discovery of the conspiracy, one of the chief meeting places of the group. After the arrest of my son, Mr. and Mrs. E., although they were themselves in danger,

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tried in every possible way to get help for my son, to provide him with food and to obtain a defence for the accused. They acted with the greatest kindness and friendship towards my wife and me when we were in Berlin in the difficult days after the arrest of our children.

d. Character reference from Dr. Friedrich-Carl SEERE, lawyer, Berlin W 15, Mainkestr. 12. Date: 7 Nov 1946. I was appointed member of the Praesidium of the Berlin Rechtsanwaltskammer by the Allied Kommandatura. Was in the years 1943 and 1944 the contact man between the 20th of July group and Ascham. I have known E. approximately 15 years. In the 12 years of the Hitler regime in which I often saw and spoke with E., I was from the beginning convinced that E. was against the regime and active against it. I know from reliable opposition circles that E. played a very active role in the so-called SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle, and without concern for his own person or safety, supported this circle actively and was self-sacrificing in his aid to the survivors.

e. Reference from Beata von MOLO-MOISSI, daughter of Alexander MOISSI, actor. I met E., whom I had known before, at the beginning of the war in Rome. E. explained that there were many groups in Germany that were against the Nazis and declared himself a member of such a group.

f. Affidavit by Alfred MULLER, Berlin-Dahlem, Amalstr. 15. Dated: 20 May (year not given). E. took part in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN attempt in 1943 to overthrow the Nazi system. It ended with the execution of the S-B couple. In spite of the danger hanging over him, he gave relatives of S-B shelter and assistance after S-B's execution. Moreover, he arranged with extraordinary courage and skill the release of the BUSCHMANN couple who had been imprisoned in connection with this putsch. (Dr. BUSCHMANN is now president of the Central Administration for Trade and Provisions in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.)

g. Character reference from Gunther WEISENBORN, Berlin-Dahlem, Selchowstr. 6. Date: 15 March 1947. I belonged from 1937-1942 to an illegal resistance organization, the SCHULZE-BOYSEN-HARNACK group; was arrested in 1942 with about 600 others, of whom about two-thirds got the death penalty. I have known E. for about ten years. E. was always ready to use the numerous possibilities at his disposal as production head of Tobis for covering and camouflaging illegal resistance work. The chief of our organization, S-B, was in close contact with E. He was frequently in his home, and I often met E. in S-B's home. E. was knowledgeable about many proceedings in our organization, and through all the years kept silent, tolerated and, where he could, furthered our work. He was a so-called contact man, that is, our organization used fully the connections which he had to leading personalities of the Third Reich. He introduced to S-B numerous very important officials, officers and leading personalities of the Hitler regime. In this way he played a very important role for us. Besides, he passed on information to us which we sent out over the secret radio.

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4. Included in the group of documents submitted by ENGELSING to the Consulate were character references from the following persons:

- a. Dr. jur. Alfred L. ~~ESSERS~~, lawyer, Weiler. Date: 10 Sept 1946;
- b. Gustav ~~FRÖLICH~~, Munich-Schwabing, Kunigundenstr. 54, 18 Dec 1948;
- c. Mayor of Konstanz (name illegible). Date: 26 July 1947;
- d. Leon ~~HELD~~, commissioner in the Surete, Konstanz. Date: 4 June 1947;
- e. Lt. ~~MATHIEU~~ of the 1st French Army, Military Government, Allmannsdorf, Date: 27 June 1945.

5. It is not possible to determine here if there is in your file a copy of a dispatch addressed to London and dated 16 January 1948. It concerns interviews which ODENVY held with Mrs. ENGELSING in October 1947. In the course of these interviews, Mrs. E. said she and her husband were very friendly with and furnished information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife. Her husband attempted to intercede with the Gestapo on behalf of S-B after his arrest, but unsuccessfully. She claimed that it was only upon reading DULLES' book "Germany's Underground", published in 1947, that she first learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was connected with Russian espionage. She said she first met the S-B's in 1938, that between 1938 and 1941 the S-B's and the E's saw each other every two or three weeks, but later drifted apart because S-B and his wife did not get along well together. She said she did not believe that S-B was a Communist, but rather would classify him as an extreme liberal or Socialist. She said that both she and her husband furnished S-B with information which they obtained in the course of their own underground activities. She and her husband were very friendly with Hans GLOBKE. From GLOBKE the E's were able to obtain political information and information concerning the policies of the German Government which they, in turn, turned over to S-B. She said she did not believe her husband knew any more of S-B's true activities at the time than she did.

6. ODENVY interviewed ENGELSING himself in December 1947. During the course of this interview, E. stated that to his knowledge S-B was not a Communist, but rather a liberal Anti-Nazi leader of the opposition movement, that S-B may have been used by the Communists to further their own ends but the S-B circle did not consist of Communists with two exceptions: Kurt SCHUMACHER and Walter HUSEMANN, both of whom were subsequently executed by the Germans for their espionage activities. He said that Elfriede PAUL may have been a Communist but he would more preferably describe her as a Socialist. He stated she was now in the Russian Sector of Berlin employed as a city official. E. said he had two long discussions with S-B of which his wife was not aware. They were as follows:

a. The first occurred in 1939 when the S-B group was engaged in collecting and distributing small typewritten leaflets which aimed to discredit the Nazi Party and work up opposition to the Nazis. Shortly after

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England entered the war against Germany, S-B told E. that he felt his group had two main duties, one being the distribution of the leaflets, and the other being the gathering of information concerning political conditions within Germany itself, showing the most vulnerable spots of the Nazi Party whereby it could best be discredited among the German populace. At that time, S-B told E. he desired to make a contact with the British government and make some arrangement to furnish information of this type to England. He specifically requested that E. furnish him with any evidence of signs of Germany's internal collapse, and with the names of individuals or organizations which were anti-Nazi and which would be capable of governing Germany after the defeat of the Nazi Party. At the time of this conversation, E. stated, S-B exhibited no Communist or Russian inclinations whatsoever. E's advice to S-B was that the two functions must be separate, and that the anti-Nazi propaganda activities could not be continued simultaneously with any political activities in the furnishing of information to England. E. said he later learned that S-B had attempted to offer his services to the British through Count DOUGLAS, but that the British government ignored the offer made. E. said he thought he had learned of this from S-B's father after the execution of S-B. According to S-B's father, this incident disillusioned S-B and he felt that the British government had failed to appreciate the value of his offer.

b. The second conversation took place in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942, at which time S-B exhibited a definite pro-Russian philosophy. E. said that this conversation did not deal with the policies of the S-B group, but was rather a philosophical discussion during which S-B stated he felt that Germany must collaborate with Russia, that such collaboration would not necessarily make Germany Communistic, but that the collaboration could be done in such a way that there would be no reasons for Germany to accept Communism. E. said that as a result of the conversation he was able to see the drift of S-B's philosophy and that he, E. did not desire to become further involved with the activities of S-B and thereafter had very little to do with him.

In response to specific questioning by ODENVY, E. said he did not know the Russian principals of S-B - in fact, he, himself, had no definite proof indicating that S-B had been utilized by the Russians in any way and that he was not wholly convinced that he had. Of his own personal knowledge S-B had only been engaged in anti-Nazi underground activities and the extent of any pro-Russian influence known to him was only that indicated in his conversation with S-B in 1942.

E. further told ODENVY that he had been asked to furnish a list of those persons who were anti-Nazi and had given the following names: Heidi Maria HATTEYER, actress; Gustav FROELICH; Hans GLOBKE; Guenther RITTAU; Greta WEISER; Thomas SCHMERIN; Paul VERHOEVEN. E. said he had been associated with these persons in connection with his work in the film industry and that he was instrumental in obtaining from them information of the type desired by S-B. He maintained, however that none of these individuals was

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aware that what they had told to E. was passed on to anyone.

E. stated that S-B had never told him directly that he was in any way inclined to aid the Russians or that he desired to furnish information to the Russians; E. further said he did not believe that S-B had been paid by the Russians as was claimed by the German prosecutor in the trial.

7. In December 1949 when E. was questioned in Switzerland via ODACID channels specifically about GLOBKE's role in EQUAL, he stated that GLOBKE was not a conscious collaborator in EQUAL, but was a close friend and informer of E's. He further described GLOBKE as a strict Catholic and adherent of the Rightwing Zentrum party, but no Nazi.

8. In MSZA-490 of 19 October 1950, one finds the comment, "Of these (the persons E. had named in Germany whose connections to EQUAL had previously been unknown) the one whom E. had always claimed was closest to him and to a great extent had shared his own participation in EQUAL is still most readily available should any inquiry be undertaken concerning EQUAL. He is Hans GLOBKE."

9. A 1950 biographical sketch of GLOBKE issued by ODACID contains the following: He applied for membership in the NSDAP October 1940, but membership was refused in November 1941 on grounds that he was not politically reliable. He had been a member of the Zentrum Party 1922-1933, was considered an ardent Catholic, and was personally acquainted with Cardinal PRYSSING. GLOBKE joined the Reichsbund der Beamten, the NSRB (National Socialist Lawyers' League), and was a contributing member of the NSKK. It is known that he enjoyed the confidence of several of the high ranking officers who took part in the July 20th plot.

10. Additional information on ENGELSING may be found in the following documents which we believe are available to you: MSZA-118 of 21 December 1948, MGHA-8136 of 18 December 1950, HICOG dispatch 2967 of 16 March 1951, MSZA-743 of 27 March 1952, and MGFA-6489 of 2 May 1952. The most recent information in our files as to the whereabouts of E. is MSZA-743 where he was reported to be living in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland and applying for a visa to the United States (where his wife and children were residing). A communication from ODIREK, dated 5 June 1952, indicated that Mrs. E. was under investigation to establish possible deportation proceedings.

11. In interpreting the foregoing traces on ENGELSING and GLOBKE several things are apparent:

a. Assuming that the GLOBKE document mentioned in paragraph 3 is genuine (what we have at hand is a photostat of the copy (Abschrift) notarized in Konstanz in 2-7-47), then GLOBKE was well aware that E. was closely connected with the S-B group. It is also obvious from the document that E. and GLOBKE were on terms of close friendship. But the tantalizing question of whether GLOBKE himself was actually a member of the Rote

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Kappelle remains unresolved. At the very least, it appears from the KONZ testimonial, that GLOBKE was a witting informant of E.

b. As for E., evidence of his connections with the S-B group shows up in statements made by himself and his wife, and in the character references given by GLOBKE, Dr. Fritz KONZ, Erich SCHULTZE, Friedrich-Carl SEGRE, Alfred MUELLER and Günther WEISENBORN. These character references show that E. played an active role in the S-B group, and give no indication he dropped from the group in 1941. On the contrary, the references mention his efforts to help S-B when the latter was arrested in the fall of 1942, his assistance to the survivors, to S-B's parents, and his arranging of the release of the BUSCHMANN couple. (As stated in MSB-1231, however, E. claimed to have broken with S-B when the latter turned more and more to the extreme left groups; in MSZA-743 the breaking of the connection is specified as occurring in the fall of 1941.)

12. Of interest in connection with E.'s attempt to portray S-B as showing pro-Russian tendencies only in the fall of 1941 or early 1942 is a CIC interrogation report of Manfred MOEDER, chief prosecutor of the German EQUAL trials. "S-B, the principal figure of the COBO (i.e. S-B-HARNACK espionage group) was a convinced radical of long standing, who made his first contact with a representative of the Soviet Intelligence in the person of Alexander ERDBERG, an employee of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin. ERDBERG left Berlin in May 1941 for Russia and maintained his contact with S-B. by wireless; however, the R/K investigation did not find any evidence indicating espionage activities of the COBO group prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia in June 1941." Also of interest is Manfred MOEDER's belief (as quoted in MGH-1218) that "it (was) highly unlikely that WEISENBORN did not know about S-B's Russian connections, as all S-B's other close friends were initiated into the secret".

13. As for traces on Dr. Kurt BEHNKE, we have little beyond those POB traces attached to reference. What we do have is as follows:

a. His name was checked (along with others) with [ ] to determine if he had any knowledge of BEHNKE or had ever heard of his name in connection with RIS operations. [ ] disclaimed any knowledge of BEHNKE.

b. FRANK 1864, 4 January 1940. [ ] will try to appoint a head to the Vfs who will probably be [ ]. He also wants to include fmu BEHNKE of the Personnel Section of his ministry.

c. BEHNKE, fmu, was listed on a SHAEF card dated 29 March 1945 as Kriminal [ ] Sekr, probable Gestapo stay behind agent. Trier.

d. According to Die Bundesrepublik - Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte, Dr. BEHNKE is listed as president of the Bundesdisziplinarhof which is located at Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstrasse 31.

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14. The present dispatch, although long, does not pretend to be a complete study of the ramifications of ENGELING's EQUAL contacts. We have tried, however, to give information on ENGELING not available to you, plus information on GLOBKE's wartime activities and all possible traces on RECHKE.

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